

## PRINCES OF CHURCH ATTEND OPENING CEREMONIES OF BIG CATHOLIC SOCIETIES MEETING

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)  
NEW YORK, August 20.—Three princes of the Roman Catholic church, the papal delegate to the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, and other dignitaries, several hundred priests and thousands of laymen participated here today in the celebration of a solemn pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's cathedral. The occasion was the formal opening of the fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies and the sixty-first annual convention of the National Federation of German Catholics.

Sadness in the history of the church has been so notable a gathering of ecclesiastics outside of Rome. It was estimated that more than 3,000 persons crowded into the cathedral while twice as many more congregated outside to view the procession which preceded the mass.

At the opening of the ceremonies, Monsignor Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, read a message from Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, in which he said: "The holy father will watch with a loving and paternal eye the Federation of Catholic Societies in the United States holding their annual convention in New York. He sends earnest wishes that their friendly discussion shall accomplish much for the welfare and honor of the Catholic name in your favor in the land."

American and papal flags were hung above the cathedral entrance with great streamers of yellow and white, the papal colors, suspended from each arch inside. High above all the decorations hung the red hat of the late Cardinal McCloskey, suspended from the arches over the altar.

Three temporary canopies thronged were erected within the church for Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell and Archbishop Bonzano, papal delegate to the United States. Cardinal Farley, who sang the mass, occupied the permanent throne within the chancel.

Each of the princes of the church was attended by an assistant priest and two deacons in the honor. The bishops, each attended by two surpliced priests, occupied seats about the throne. The monsignors remained outside the chancel rail, with the Knights of St. Gregory and the uniformed rank of the Knights of Columbus.

Lay delegates led the procession into the cathedral and several hundred priests in black cassocks and white surplices lined the center aisle while the cardinals, archbishops, bishops and monsignors with their attendants filed past.

Fifty altar boys and the officers of the mass attended Cardinal Farley. The cathedral choir of Pittsburgh, numbering 150 male voices, assisted by the choir of St. Patrick's, chanted the ordinary mass from the chancel.

Bishop Thomas of Rochester delivered the sermon.

The annual report of Joseph Frey, president of the German Roman Catholic central Verein, made public today, referred to "the swaying attitude of our government with respect to Mexico and declared that 'in the opinion of our best thinkers and leaders our so-called prosperity, chiefly due to traffic in munitions of war, will meet with an abrupt termination when peace shall have been established.'"

Mr. Frey said that the members of the society should not permit themselves to grow indifferent in their endeavors in behalf of the founding of a school for the study of social science. The report added:

"The closing of factories and plants with subsequent lack of employment, will necessarily emphasize social contrasts and promote increased socialistic propaganda. It then becomes our patriotic duty to cooperate in equalizing these contrasts as good Catholics and citizens on a basis of Christian principles."

Of Mexico, the report said: "Our neighbor republic, unfortunately Mexico, cannot find quietude. Owing to the swaying attitude of our government the perpetrators of infamy and crime against the Catholic church and her servants have taken hold of the government there. We hope and pray that this poor country may soon be granted a just and peaceful government. I recommend the acceptance of appropriate resolutions expressing our opinion on this subject."

The church dignitaries, visiting delegates and their friends attended a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden tonight. Addresses were made by Governor Whitman, Acting Mayor Dowling, Cardinals Farley, Gibbons and O'Connell, Apostolic Delegate Bonzano, Dr. James J. Walsh, W. Burke Cochran and others. John Whalen, president of the American Federation of Catholic Societies presided.

## TELEGRAMS MADE PUBLIC GIVING WILSON'S STAND

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late on the basis proposed by Mr. Wilson.

It was understood tonight that a counter proposal was under consideration by the railroad executives, but that it had not yet reached a definite stage. It was said to include arbitration of at least some of the points at issue, with the granting of others.

In the meantime, telegrams urging the president to insist on arbitration arrived in large numbers at the White House. Most of them were sent by business men and firms and organizations. Copies of many were sent to the railroad executives. Administration officials said the telegrams would have no effect on the president, since he had tried to bring about arbitration and had failed and had no way of forcing it.

Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, chairman of the special railway committee of the chamber of commerce of the United States arrived here today and is expected to urge that the controversy be settled by arbitration.

E. D. Underwood, president of the Erie, issued a statement tonight declaring the real question was whether "orderly processes of settling wages controversy shall be abandoned" and American people's rights to railroad business and get their food supplies left to the mercy of the four men heading the railroad brotherhoods."

## Predicts Victory CLEVELAND, Aug. 20.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, predicted victory for the men in the rail dispute at his home here tonight immediately after his return from Washington. He said:

"I don't see how the roads can get away from accepting arbitration. That is the president's plan, and certainly the railroads are not greater than the government."

## CHARGE OF ENGLISH TOMMIES SUPPORTED BY MANY CANNON

(Continued from Page One)

day gained a further portion of enemy trenches.

"The enemy heavily shelled different points of our front, especially High wood and Malley."

"Despite the low clouds our aircraft did very useful work. One of our aeroplanes coming down to low altitude opened a machine gun fire very effectively on enemy infantry in front line trenches and also on hostile reinforcements coming up through communicating trenches."

The bulk of the opposition wants its representatives in councils Count Andrassy, Count Albert Apponyi and Count Andran Zichy. In addition, it is said that Count Tisza wants to confer only with this trio. The opposition, or portions of it, would like to see Stephen Rakovsky and Wilhelm Vazsonyi added to the three, but again the government demurs.

In an effort to settle the differences of the opposition, a conference was held at which it was proposed to create a middle organization which should give instructions to the above-named trio. This has failed through. The opposition, however, is confident that its own differences can be settled, in which case they believe a political opportunity has been vaulted for them as they have seldom if ever had.

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## HUNGARY TAKES FIRST STEP FOR POLITICAL UNITY

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 20.—One of the most important events in the recent political history of Hungary occurred early this month when the prime minister, Count Tisza, in a stirring speech in parliament, announced the government's willingness from now on to take into its councils representatives of Hungary's ever-present, many-sided, but tightly-welded, "opposition." This marks perhaps the first step toward a political unity that never has existed in Hungary.

Prime Minister Tisza's exposition of the government's prospective attitude toward the "opposition" was given in one of the most exciting of recent parliament sessions, and followed a statement by Count Julius Andrássy, one of the opposition leaders, in which the desirability of complete political unity was set forth.

Because of the impossibility of discussing publicly many grave questions confronting the state from time to time, Count Andrassy appealed for three things: 1. The right of designated opposition leaders to know the inside details and progress of the great problems of the day. He mentioned as examples the war aims of the government, the status of peace efforts, etc. 2. A policy on the part of the government by which the same designated leaders would be admitted into consultation, and in that way given an opportunity to voice their constituents' desires in big, important matters. 3. The right to discuss with the government, in consultation with the emperor, as government leaders have.

Count Andrassy pointed out that a number of other countries have, since the war, adopted a policy of taking carefully into account the views of the opposition, and declared that the Hungarian opposition would not maintain a passive policy and would presently lay all responsibility for mistakes on the government.

It is in the interest of the country, he declared, to give the opposition a chance to voice its sentiments in a decision of questions which may be connected with the whole future of Hungary. That they, the opposition, may be able to do this, however, he pointed out that it was fully as necessary that the real inside situation be known in advance as that the opposition should be granted the right to participate in government.

In his announcement of the government's willingness to accede to the proposals of the opposition, Prime Minister Tisza, himself, pointed out that a complete understanding with the strivings of a patriotic opposition that seeks to take part in government, to make mistakes and to help wherever possible.

He announced, therefore, that he considered it the duty of the government to aid this ambition of the opposition, and in order that this discussion might be avoided, to give the opposition the opportunity to know all that goes on, to exert the control over its right and duty, to present their views to the government for the latter's guidance.

The parliament broke out in a storm of approval as Count Tisza then continued to say that he was willing to consult with the opposition leaders with regard to ways and means of keeping them informed regarding the important questions of the country.

Regarding the opposition's desire to have free access to private audiences with the emperor, Count Tisza declared that he should feel free to grant it, but he should not do anything in the way of others which would prevent such a procedure. It would cause him great pleasure, he declared, to give the opportunity to come directly into contact with his majesty.

The first difficulty in carrying out this program comes not from the government, but rather from the opposition itself, specifically from the radical wing of the so-called independent party headed by Count Michael Karolyi. The independent party, it is said, is even threatened with disruption.

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## FIGHTING FIRE AT SCENE OF NEW YORK'S COSTLY BLAST



This picture shows firemen battling the flames which followed the explosion of munitions on Black Island, near the New Jersey shore, and a short distance from New York city, Sunday. The picture was taken under fire, as shrapnel from the series of explosions which followed the first blast, filled the air.

## NEW JAP ENVOY IS GLAD TO COME TO WASHINGTON

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—Amaro Sato, who has been appointed Japanese ambassador at Washington in succession to Viscount Satomura, expects to leave for the United States in September. To the correspondent of the Associated Press, Mr. Sato said he was delighted to go to Washington and to accept the post, because of the importance of the diplomatic post but also because it will give him an opportunity to renew relations with a large number of old American friends. This will be the ambassador's fifth trip to the United States.

He received his university education in America, served as secretary to the then Japanese legation at Washington more than 25 years ago, visited the United States in the suite of Prince Fushimi and was chief secretary of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference at Portsmouth, N. H., which brought to an end the war between Japan and Russia.

Mr. Sato has pleasant memories of his college career at De Paul University in Indiana. Viscount Chinda was one of his classmates. Another coincidence is that the two Japanese students were born in the same province of Anzumi in northern Japan and that they passed their boyhood there together. Their families had been friends for generations and one of the fruits of this friendship was that Mr. Sato's sister became Viscount Chinda's daughter-in-law.

Both boys were of samurai blood and both rose to prominence on their own merits from modest beginnings in the diplomatic service.

Mr. Sato's first ministerial post was at Mexico from 1906 to 1907 and there he saw a great deal of President Porfirio Diaz. Two years later he made an extensive tour of the United States with Prince Fushimi who attended the Louisiana purchase exposition at St. Louis and was received by President Roosevelt at Washington. In 1912, with the rank of minister he accompanied Marquis Komura and Baron Takahira to the Portsmouth conference, was present at all the sessions of the conference and source of his fine knowledge of English was selected to make such communications to American journalists as the Japanese delegates deemed necessary.

which the stamps on the packages by far exceed the value of the contents. Many parcels have duplicate covers, they are addressed to some one in a neutral country whose business it is to pull off one cover and readdress them to the German or Austrian address revealed below.

An enterprising Buffalo man sent a large number of letters, each containing a sheet of pure rubber. Rubber has been a scarce commodity in Germany for more than a year and efforts have repeatedly been made to get through the blockade all sorts of these articles. Once in Germany, the rubber would be sent to a central depot, where it ultimately would have emerged as rubber tires.

This censor's museum contains huge bundles of newspapers or what appeared at first glance to be newspapers. Closer inspection reveals that the neatly rolled ends are but cleverly made plugs of paper and wood. When one of these plugs is pulled out, there is uncovered a long sausage-shaped bag of coffee containing anything from sliced ham to Para rubber, from rice to tobacco.

Two iron crosses are not the least interesting of the exhibits. They are the original article and a child in the United States. The consigner was maker of the crosses, the head of the firm that supplies them to the German government, and in an accompanying letter he suggests that the recipients wear them.

Shoes are the most numerous of the exhibits and most of these come from the United States.

In several cases they are wrapped carefully in a piece of best sole leather.

All these things, neatly laid out and ticketed are merely samples of large contraband cargoes that have found their way into the hands of the British authorities. They are not confiscated, but will some day get to their proper destinations, only at present the British government has "interred" them.

Hire a little railroad at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

## NEW MEXICO FOREST SERVICE IS WORKING ON GOOD HIGHWAYS

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

Forest officials announced today that Robert Stephenson has left for the Santa Fe National Forest to begin work on the road from Mora Creek to Cimbea P. O. This section includes the notorious "Mora Hill," which has heretofore been one of the greatest hindrances to the use and enjoyment of the Pecos region. The old road on Mora Hill attained grades of 25 per cent. The new road will have a maximum grade of 6 per cent.

Engineer Stephenson will work a crew of 15 teams and 25 men. It is also announced that K. C. Balcomb, of the forest engineering department, has left for Window to begin construction on a seven-mile section of new road between Long Valley and Sutton's Ranch, on the Coconino National Forest. Navajo and Cocino counties have improved the road to the forest boundary, including the construction of a steep bridge across Jack's Canyon, and a new road has recently been constructed on the same road on and below the Mogollon Rim, so that the completion of the Long Valley section will effectively connect Window with the Fort Huachuca region.

Both the Mora Hill and Long Valley roads are being financed from national forest receipts under the "Reforestation Fund." It is expected to complete construction of both projects by November 1.

Highway Engineer O. F. Powell, of the forest service, has received word that the state engineer's road crew has just completed a two-mile section of road on the east side of Red River Hill in Colfax county. A forest service crew has just finished a three and one-half mile section on the west side of the hill in the Carson national forest. This opens up a good road through beautiful mountain country from Red River to Elizabethtown. The maximum grade is 2 per cent.

It is said that a recent cloudburst on Red River Hill completely demolished the old road to Elizabethtown, rendering it entirely impassable even on horseback.

## FAMOUS NOBLE'S DAUGHTER, HALF- AMERICAN, BRIDE



Lady Dorothy Walpole.

Lady Dorothy Walpole, one of the leaders of London society, has just been married to Capt. Arthur H. Mills, a gallant British officer and a nephew of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Her mother, who died in 1909, was the daughter of the millionaire American railway magnate, D. C. Corbin of New York, and brought her husband a dowry worthy of a princess.

## NAVAL ROOKIES DROP GOOD TIMES AND TAKE UP NAUTICAL COURSE

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crew men, Herrick, Harwood, White and Allen.

Then there are old rookies, men who rowed on the longships when the Virginia was a youngster. They are accumulating a good bit of extra weight and show a roll as they walk. But they are game, and pull at the oars as they did on the winning varsity in '03, or so.

Wednesday afternoon classes were formed in navigation, engineering, signalling, seamanship, and half a dozen other subjects. Each recruit had an opportunity to choose his specialty. There were no shirkers. There was a keen excitement among the men who did not just know what they wanted to do, who took navigation when they found they had to know trigonometry, and signalling because that required them to memorize codes. They finally settled in engineering because they wanted to help make the wheels go around.

But by Thursday afternoon everything was in order. Each man had his person assigned to him. That morning more great shifts of the fleet had come steaming in the bay. The New Jersey, Rhode Island and Alabama came in battle formation, followed by the Kearsarge, Maine, Louisiana and Kearsarge till the bay was lined with the big ships of war. They came in to land music and cheer of their crews. Cheers from captain to admiral and return, from commander to captain, filled the morning.

They are men of wars men now, even one of these ex-servicemen recruits. They rise at five to the bos'n's pipe, tumbling out of their hammocks six feet to the floor. They lash their hammocks in the required nautical way with the required number of litches. Then they roll up their broad-legged sailor pants to the knees and swab down the decks with cold water. They polish brass and wash pans as though their very existence depended on the job. It might be funny to see a man whose fortune runs to millions shining brass in a way that would not earn him two dollars a day, yet you know that brass polishing is not his goal. That is incidental to the larger work of being prepared to jump on a big man of war in time of danger.

After cleaning comes breakfast, and after breakfast assembly with setting up exercises. From that to gun practice they go immediately then to boat drill, classes of special instruction, torpedo defense stations taking barely time for a bite of dinner in between.

"Turn turn to" at five of the gray morning to "taps" at nine in the weary night the men work. They are displaying a remarkable quickness for the mechanism of the guns.

For life is not all work for the rookies. Morning and evening a boom is rigged from the side of the ship sloping down to the water, and down it the men go to swim. Probably half of them go in the water. The other half lean over and cheer.

Then in the evening there are the movies. By 8, after a stirring band concert, the men group together on the fore or after deck, seated or lying on the decks clear back to the life lines. Pankers, heads of families, young college men, keen eyed professional men, laugh and cheer at the antics of the staidest comedian finding joy in "low-brow" stuff that might bore them to sleep in town. Who said men do not like well in the navy? Asparagus on toast, steaks, roasts, grapes, oranges, cantaloupes; these are items chosen at random from the menu of the last three days. At every meal enough is thrown away to feed several large families. Festalness goes by the board. The only requirement is that the men remove their hats while eating.

## BRITISH GENERAL RECALLED

(Republican A. P. Leased Wire)

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The war office tonight announced that General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been summoned back to give evidence before the Mesopotamian commission and will vacate his office as commander in chief of India, being succeeded by Lieutenant General Sir Charles Carmichael Montreux.

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